UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT FOR ON-LINE ENERGY MONITORING AND CONTROL SYSTEM THROUGH THE WEB

MOHD AMRAN BIN MOHD RADZI

SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT FOR ON-LINE ENERGY MONITORING AND CONTROL SYSTEM THROUGH THE WEB

By

MOHD AMRAN BIN MOHD RADZI

Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia, in Fulfillment of Requirements for the Degree of Master of Science

September 2002

In the memory,

My father, Allahyarham Mohd Radzi Bin Jaafar

My brother, Allahyarham Anuar Bin Mohd Radzi

Special dedication to,

My mother, Che'e Buang Binti Haron

My sister, Che'e Azliza Binti Mohd Radzi

Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science

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MOHD AMRAN BIN MOHD RADZI

September 2002

Chairman: **Associate Professor Norman Mariun, Ph.D.,P.Eng**

Faculty: **Engineering**

In Malaysia, the demand for energy continues to grow, while supplies remain constant (at best) and cost increases. The cost of increasing the energy supply in Malaysia is significant in such areas as construction of added electrical generation capacity, the cost of source energy materials, and the cost of transporting energy materials. By curbing the use of energy, the impact of increasing demand can be delayed. Furthermore, the reduction of energy use will counter the increasing cost per unit.

There is a great potential for reducing the cost of electrical energy usage through introduction and application of Energy Management and Control System (EMCS). The EMCS consists of instrumentation control devices for data collection, monitoring and analyzing, and personal computers for automatic control system, which is primarily used to control the electrical demand of the user. The increasing use of internet application in information technology has given the option for this

system to be developed for being connected to the internet. Internet and web based application are the current features available in this system.

This research concentrated on the design and development of software that could be used as an on-line energy monitoring and control system through the web. By using this software, the measurement data from the loads was obtained through monitoring process. To implement energy saving program totally, the system would allow the user to control appliances manually or automatically.

The firmware was developed to operate the microcontroller as input and output function. At the same time, graphical user interfaces (GUIs) were developed and integrated as big software used in the computer where the loads would be connected. Besides that, the web pages have been developed and hosted by the web server so that it could be accessed through the internet. As an interfacing file, the database could link the GUIs and the web pages. The instrumentation devices such as sensor and relay units were connected between the microcontroller and actual loads.

The software was tested by connecting it to the two types of the loads such as lighting and air conditioning system. The monitoring and control has been successfully implemented through this software. At the same time, the testing was carried out by running the web site of the system through internet. The monitoring and control was successfully carried out through the web site.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Unjiversiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan unuk ijazah Master Sains.

PEMBANGUNAN PERISIAN UNTUK SISTEM PEMANTAUAN DAN KAWALAN TALIAN TENAGA MELALUI WEB

Oleh

MOHD AMRAN BIN MOHD RADZI

September 2002

Pengerusi: **Profesor Madya Norman Mariun, Ph.D., P.Eng**

Fakulti: **Kejuruteraan**

Di Malaysia, permintaan terhadap tenaga bertambah meningkat, sedangkan bekalannya masih tidak berubah dan kos terus meningkat. Peningkatan kos bagi bekalan tenaga di Malaysia sangat tinggi dalam sesetengah bidang sejajar dengan pembinaan bagi penambahan kapasiti penjanaan elektrik, kos bahan sumber tenaga, dan kos mengangkut sumber tenaga. Dengan mengurangkan penggunaan tenaga, kesan kepada peningkatan permintaannya dapat dikurangkan. Tambahan pula, pengurangan penggunaan tenaga akan mengatasi masalah peningkatan kos per unit.

Didapati terdapat potensi yang besar untuk mengurangkan kos penggunaaan tenaga elektrik melalui pengenalan dan penggunaan Sistem Pengurusan dan Pengawalan Tenaga (SPPT). SPPT mengandungi peralatan instrumentasi kawalan untuk pengumpulan, pengawasan dan analisa data, dan komputer peribadi untuk sistem kawalan automatik, yang digunakan untuk mengawal permintaan elektrik daripada pengguna. Peningkatan penggunaan Internet dalam teknologi maklumat telah memberi pilihan untuk sistem ini dibangunkan untuk disambungkan ke internet.

Aplikasi internet and sistem berteraskan web adalah cirri-ciri terbaru yang terdapat dalam sistem ini.

Penyelidikan ini telah menumpukan kepada reka bentuk dan pembangunan perisian yang boleh digunakan sebagai sistem pengawasan dan pengawalan tenaga secara talian terus melalui web. Dengan menggunakan perisiaan ini, data pengukuran daripada beban-beban diperolehi melalui proses pemantauan. Bagi melaksanakan program penjimatan tenaga sepenuhnya, sistem ini membenarkan pengguna untuk mengawal pengunaan tenaga secara manual atau automatik.

Program telah dibangunkan untuk mengoperasikan pegawal mikro sebagai fungsi masukan dan keluaran. Pada masa yang sama, antara muka grafik pengguna telah juga dibangunkan dan diintegrasikan sebagai perisian besar untuk digunakan dalam komputer di mana beban-beban disambungkan. Selain itu, muka-muka web telah dibangunkan dan dikendalikan melalui pembekal web supaya ia boleh diakses melalui internet. Sebagai fail antara muka, pengkalan data boleh menghubungkan antara muka grafik pengguna dan muka web. Peranti-peranti instrumentasi seperti pengesan dan geganti telah disambungkan antara pengawal mikro dan beban-beban sebenar.

Perisian ini telah diuji dengan menyambungkannya kepada dua jenis beban iaitu sistem lampu dan penghawa dingin. Pemantauan dan kawalan telah berjaya dijalankan melalui perisian ini. Pada masa yang sama, pengujian telah dijalankan dengan mengaktifkan laman web sistem ini melalui internet. Pemantauan dan kawalan telah berjaya dilakukan melalui laman web.

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I certify that an Examination Committee met on 10th September 2002 to conduct the final examination of Mohd Amran bin Mohd Radzi on his Master of Science thesis entitled "Software Development for On-Line Energy Monitoring and Control System Through the Web" in accordance with Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Act 1980 and Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Regulations 1981. The Committee recommends that the candidate be awarded the relevant degree. Members of the Examination Committee are as follows:

MOHIBULLAH, Ph.D.
Associate Professor,
Faculty of Engineering,
Universiti Putra Malaysia.
(Chairman)

NORMAN MARIUN, Ph.D., P.Eng.
Associate Professor,
Faculty of Engineering,
Universiti Putra Malaysia.
(Member)

SENAN MAHMOD, Ph.D.
Faculty of Engineering,
Universiti Putra Malaysia.
(Member)

SAMSUL BAHARI MOHD NOOR, Ph.D.
Faculty of Engineering,
Universiti Putra Malaysia.
(Member)

ABDUL RAZAK MOHAMED JIM, Ph.D.
No. 9, Jalan Nilam 1/5, Subang High-Tech Industrial Park,
40400 Shah Alam, Selangor
(Member)

AINI IDERIS, Ph.D.
Professor / Dean,
School of Graduate Studies,
Universiti Putra Malaysia.

Date: 23 OCT 2002

The thesis submitted to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia has been accepted as fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science. The members of the Supervisory Committee are as follows:

NORMAN MARIUN, Ph.D., P.Eng.
Associate Professor,
Faculty of Engineering,
Universiti Putra Malaysia.
(Chairman)

SENAN MAHMOD, Ph.D.
Faculty of Engineering,
Universiti Putra Malaysia.
(Member)

SAMSUL BAHARI MOHD NOOR, Ph.D.
Faculty of Engineering,
Universiti Putra Malaysia.
(Member)

ABDUL RAZAK MOHAMED JIM, Ph.D.
No. 9, Jalan Nilam 1/5, Subang High-Tech Industrial Park,
40400 Shah Alam, Selangor
(Member)

AINI IDERIS, Ph.D.
Professor / Dean,
School of Graduate Studies,
Universiti Putra Malaysia.

Date:

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis is based on my original work except for equations and citations, which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at UPM or other institutions.

(MOHD AMRAN BIN MOHD RADZI)

Date: 21/10/2002

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ALU	Arithmetic Logic Unit
ASD	Adjustable Speed Drive
ASP	Active Server Pages
CGI	Common Gateway Interface
CPU	Central Processing Unit
DBMS	Database Management System
DCE	Data Communications Equipment
DDR	Data Direction Register
DTE	Data Terminal Equipment
EMCS	Energy Management and Control System
ESMS	Energy Saving Management System
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
GUI	Graphical User Interface
HCMOS	High-density Metal-Oxide Semiconductor
HTML	HyperText Markup Language
HTTP	HyperText Transport Protocol
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
IDC	Internet Database Connector
IDE	Integrated Development Environment
IIS	Internet Information Server
ISAPI	Internet Server Application Programming Interface
OOP	Object Oriented Programming
PWS	Personal Web Server
RAM	Random Access Memory

ROM	Read Only Memory
RTD	Resistance Temperature Detector
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SGML	Standard Generalized Markup Language
SPPT	Sistem Pengurusan dan Pengawalan Tenaga
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
WAIS	Wide Area Information System
WWW	World Wide Web
WYSIWYG	What You See Is What You Get

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In Malaysia, the demand for energy continues to grow, while supplies remain constant (at best) and the cost increases. As our country is experiencing rapid industrial growth, additional consumers requires more housing, transportation facilities and other services. This increasing industry escalates projected energy demands. The cost of increasing the energy supply in Malaysia is significant in such areas as construction of added electrical generation capacity, the cost of source energy materials, and the cost of transporting energy materials to and within a state. By curbing the use of energy, the impact of increasing demand can be delayed. Therefore, by using less energy, the existing supply will accommodate other users in the expanding Malaysian population. Furthermore, the reduction of energy use will counter the increasing cost per unit.

There is great potential for reducing the cost of electrical energy usage through introduction and application of energy management. It is obvious that if costs are to be minimized, usage of the electricity energy has to be monitored more accurately and carefully. The best way to implement this approach is by introducing energy management. Energy management can be defined in many ways. First, energy management can also be described as the judicious and effective use of energy to maximize profits (minimize costs) and to enhance competitive positions [1]. In other definition, energy management means ensuring that users get all the energy

necessary, when and where it is needed, and of the quality requested, supplied at the lowest cost. In other definition, Energy management is implemented due to losses or energy waste occurred in our daily life.

Computerized energy management is a method to conserve and managing the energy used in commercial, industrial and large residential complexes [1]. A system that implements this concept is known as an Energy Monitoring and Control System (EMCS). In this system, two main elements or parts are involved. The first part is monitoring where the reading of some parameters such as voltage, current, frequency, phase angle, power factor, KWh and temperature will be considered. The second part is control where this part is implemented to save the electrical energy usage through automatic or manual operation of the loads.

In EMCS, this system consists of instrumentation and control devices for data collection, monitoring, analysing and control. They will be connected to personal computers for allowing of automatic control, especially to control the electrical demand of the user.

This system offers the advantages of high reliability operation, better utilisation of human and mechanical resources and reduction of operating cost. By applying this technology, the development of monitoring and controlling system can be simplified so that it can be applied in more space and applications.

However, in a large operation, the computerized system still needs a lot of human resources. Although the controlling part can be done automatically, at least one

operator is needed to take care of the system especially in the monitoring part of the loads. So, the cost will increase again and this system will not be popular among the users. To solve this problem, application of communication technology will be used as a part of the developed system. In this case, the system is being upgraded by introducing a new approach of monitoring and control of the energy usage, on-line method. In the on-line method or application, data sending and receiving by using modem or other types of network will enhance the capability to monitor and control the energy usage.

Nowadays, Internet is widely used for communication purpose. Due to increasing use of Internet application in information technology era, there is a possibility to develop a monitoring and control system that can be connected to the Internet. Besides that, by applying the technology described above, the monitoring and control can be done remotely, from anywhere in the world. This technology is implemented so that the system can function as a centralized monitoring and control system. In other words, the development of monitoring and control system that uses the computerized system with on-line capability can help to enhance the performance of this system.

Electrical energy is the most important and critical resource for economic growth and human comforts [3]. It has become an essential part of daily lifestyle. It must be available and adequate to the consumer in any amount that one may require from minute to minute. Modern industry especially that uses a lot of machines is almost entirely depends on electrical energy for its operation. So, it is important to develop a good energy management system or program so that the electrical energy can be used at optimum level.

1.2 Objective

The aim of this research is to design and develop software that can be used as an on-line energy monitoring and control system through the web. By using this software, the user can get data from the loads through monitoring process. At the same time, the system can allow the user to implement control action to the loads manually or automatically. Since the system will be based on the on-line method, this research has a target to develop the system that can monitor and control the loads at the dedicated building through on-line method.

The detail objectives of this research are:

i. To study the concept of energy management. The study covers its definition, explanation and application to the existing system.

ii. To study the scenario of energy usage and application in Malaysia especially electrical energy. All the related issues are included in this study. Besides that, the study of energy efficiency will become a part of this research.

iii. To study the current state of art of energy management and control system available in the research area and market. This study includes the latest technology or system used, the principal method applied in the system and the current states or specifications of the other latest technology related to the development of this system.

iv. To design and develop software of the system. In this research, four mains part are developed: graphical user interfaces for the computer at

the site, database for recording all the data, web pages for on-line application and interfacing program for running the controller.

v. To design and construct hardware of the system. This includes the development of sensor and relay circuits connected between the loads and the controller.

vi. To test the system through the computer at the loads site. The testing covers the implementation of monitoring and control action through the developed software.

vii. To activate the web server so that all the developed web pages will be accessible through the internet.

viii. To access the web site through the computer at the other place and start to do monitoring and control.

1.3 Scope of Work

This research began with the study of the basic concept or idea of the energy management. All data that show the energy level usage in Malaysia has been studied since this research concentrates on the development of product suitable for Malaysia environment. Besides that, the energy efficiency that also plays an important role in energy management was also considered as one of the main factor to be studied. The study also covered the current application of communication technology especially internet. After that, the study continued with the components used in the system. These include the latest technology used and how the components will be integrated to the other related technology especially in the computer and communication field.

After completing the study, the next process was to design the software and hardware. All the design includes the configuration of the system, how the system is connected and the most important thing how it can applied in the actual situation.

This work concentrates more on the design and development of software part since the main objective of this research is to develop the software. The software available in the market and suitable for developing the needed software has been studied. For the software applied at the load sites, the graphical user interfaces (GUIs) have been developed.

The database was created to be as a recorded platform for all the data obtained from monitoring and control. The web pages were developed to be site application. To be accessible through internet, they were hosted by the web server.

The next stage was to develop a program for running the controller. The written program must be comfortable with the loads specifications and the developed software. The controller acts as interfacing medium between loads and computer at the load site. The controller structure and its operation were studied.

The simple hardware was developed to connect the system to the loads. It includes the sensors and relays. The testing has been done to make sure the developed system can fully operate. The testing included the implementation of monitoring and control action of the system.